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CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE
MUSEUM OF THE AMERICAN INDIAN
HEYER FOUNDATION
Vol. XII, No. 3

ARCHEOLOGICAL NOTES
ON
TEXAS CANYON, ARIZONA

BY
WILLIAM SHIRLEY FULTON



NEW YORK
MUSEUM OF THE AMERICAN INDIAN
HEYER FOUNDATION
1938







POTTERY VESSEL.
DIAMETER 8 INCHES.

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FOREWORD

In the introduction to Archeological Notes on Texas Canyon, Arizona, published in 1934 (Vol. XII, No. 2 of this series), certain conclusions were drawn and set forth as being "personal opinions, naturally subject to revision when and if . . ."

I think it is now proper to state that some of these opinions have been subject to revision during the interval between 1934 and the present.

In the earlier monograph referred to above, it was stated: ". . . it is my present belief that from the time of the first settlement on this site, the inhabitants lived and developed in their own way without any interference, either friendly or otherwise, and that the culture is pure."

I desire now to alter that expression, and to substitute therefor the suggestions made in various places in the accompanying text, but still with no attempt to arrive at any definite conclusions. For, conclusions which today may seem logical, are tomorrow found to have been reached by faulty reasoning.

WILLIAM SHIRLEY FULTON

DRAGOON, ARIZONA
OCTOBER, 1938





ARCHEOLOGICAL NOTES ON TEXAS CANYON, ARIZONA

SINCE the publication of the last report on the archeology of Texas Canyon, the work has covered an additional area of about half an acre at Site I, and another half an acre at the other sites.

The conditions existing through the first several seasons of excavation, when the ground, on account of its moisture, was rather easily worked, have definitely changed. Where formerly a pick was never found necessary to break up the earth, of late it has been a requisite tool, and, in consequence, the progress of the work has been somewhat retarded. A similar situation exists in the water supply of this district. Dug wells that have produced an abundance of water are now so dry that their supply is negligible. This change has occurred in only three years, and so, in any conjecture as to why certain inhabited sites were abandoned, the question of drought of such intensity as to make living conditions so difficult that people chose to move elsewhere, is one for careful consideration.

CONSTRUCTION FEATURES

Remains of houses were found only on Sites IV and V, this latter location being about one hundred and fifty feet due west of Site I. Here there are three pit-houses, each with definite floors and all four adobe-plastered walls (pl. IV, *a*), and a fourth one with a definite floor, but with only barely distinguishable walls. These houses are similar in all respects to those described previously: rectangular in general form with slightly rounded corners, the inside dimensions ranging from 9 ft. 1 in. x 11 ft. 6 in. to

11 ft. 3 in. x 14 ft. 6 in., the height of the plastered walls averaging 16 in.

In only one house is there any indication of an entrance-way, that being central with the narrow wall on the east end. Of unusual and particular interest is the situation where the corner of one house joins another in the centre of its narrow wall, thus making a connection between the two (pl. IV, *b*).

There were no artifacts found in these houses with the exception that on the floor in one corner of a house were found halves of two vessels which may have been purposely broken vertically, and then used for the storage of water or some other household necessity. One of these halves was of a very large and heavy, but extremely well made, plain-ware olla of the seed-bowl type. It is 22 in. in diameter and 18½ in. high, with an opening measuring 6¼ in. (pl. VI, *c*).

In this area are many small platforms, in the construction of which broken metates, manos, and hammer-stones were used. Fire-pits do not appear in the well defined houses, although there are many scattered throughout the excavations in floor areas whose walls are not traceable.

In Site IV was found the only roasting pit thus far encountered. It is a bowl-shaped depression, 14 in. deep, lined with fire-baked adobe, and having a diameter of 35 in. at the floor level.

Another structural item of interest was met with in Site II. Here, at floor level, was sunk the rim of an olla, the lower part of the vessel having been previously broken. Within this rim was solid ash to the depth of four inches (pl. VI, *a*, *b*). This had probably seen some domestic service other than for cooking, since there were no remains of bone within the ash. Just beyond this floor area was a circular platform, and at one side was a stone wall structure—possibly a wind-break.



POTTERY VESSEL.

HEIGHT $2\frac{3}{8}$ INCHES.

DIAMETER $3\frac{17}{32}$ INCHES.

The above, together with a multitude of stone platforms scattered throughout all of the sites worked, constitute the construction features encountered during the excavations since the last report.

BURIALS

Inhumation burials encountered were, for the most part, in a poor state of preservation, and those which happened to be best preserved had few mortuary accompaniments. *Per contra*, in those where the remaining skeletal material was merely fragmentary—a few teeth, a portion of an ulna, a piece of rib, or a section of skull—the accompaniments were more numerous. The double burial illustrated on pl. V, for instance, was devoid of offerings, while the burial shown on pl. X, *c*, in which the only remaining bone—with the exception of a few scattered teeth—is shown at the upper left-hand corner of the illustration, was accompanied by one plain-ware olla, two plain-ware bowls, three red-on-buff bowls, six shell suspension ornaments, one shell bracelet, and a few shell and turquoise beads. Rodents had extensively damaged most of the burials.

Cremation burials are of the type where the calcined bones were gathered and placed in either a bowl or an olla, this vessel being, generally, covered with another bowl either in an upright or inverted position. There were from one to three vessels with each cremation burial (pl. X, *b*), and in only one instance was there any other accompaniment, that being a bone awl placed over an assortment of sherds which, in turn, covered the cremation bowl.

The number of the two forms of burial seems to be about equal, but, while the cremations were fairly well concentrated in three or four areas, the inhumations were scattered in isolated interments.

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES FOUND

Pottery vessels. The types, shapes, and decoration of vessels continue to cover about the same range as encountered heretofore. There is, however, a noticeable difference in their association with burials. While the number of burials recently discovered are more abundant in the cremation practice, and the accompanying vessels are of both Hohokam and Dragoon types, the inhumation burials have with them only vessels of the Dragoon type. Thus it would tend to appear, as discussed elsewhere in this paper, that the Hohokam, who practised cremation in the disposition of their dead, were joined by another people who, at first, acquired the customs of their hosts and combined Dragoon with Hohokam, but who, as time went on and as the numbers and influence of the Hohokam dwindled, returned to what was probably their ancestral practice, burial by inhumation.

Plate VII illustrates two forms of Hohokam vessels, the olla with the Gila shoulder and decorated exterior, and the flare-rim bowl. The olla here shown (*a*) contained the calcined bones of an adult and was covered with a small dish of Dragoon red-on-buff ware. The flare-rim bowl (*b*), together with a mass of other Hohokam sherds, was found in an area of concentrated ash, an area that has the appearance of the place of the funeral pyre.

Plate VIII, *a*, illustrates an infant cremation, the calcined bones having been placed within a Dragoon bowl which was covered with another Dragoon bowl of larger diameter (pl. IX, *c*). An adult cremation within a Hohokam olla, and with a Dragoon covering bowl, is illustrated on pl. VIII, *b*.

The bowl illustrated as the Frontispiece was found in fragmentary condition atop a small plain-ware, unslipped



DRAGOON BOWL.
DIAMETER 9 INCHES.

bowl, 3 in. in diameter, both vessels being over the calcined bones. From the position of the bowls and bones, it could not be determined which vessel had been the container.

Plate II shows two views of a vessel of unusual form, and with both inside and outside decoration. This specimen seems to combine both Dragoon and Hohokam, possibly more of the former. It was found in the same ash area as were the vessels shown on pl. VII.

The vessel illustrated on pl. III was found with other bowls accompanying a burial in Site I.

Of the elongated vessels illustrated on pl. XII, *a* is one of three vessels accompanying a cremation; *b* was found with an inhumation, and *c* came from a nearby rock shelter. The first and third are of unslipped clay, the second has a slip finish of a grayish tone.

The only vessel thus far encountered having a zoomorphic decoration is illustrated on pl. XI, *a*. This scoop is Hohokam, and was found in the ash area with the vessels shown on pls. II and VII. The Hohokam dipper (pl. XI, *b*) was recovered from the ashes of a fire. The vessels shown as *c* and *d* on the same plate are two of those found as accompaniments to the burial pictured *in situ* on pl. X, *c*. The onionskin bowl (pl. XI, *e*), containing calcined bones, was an accompaniment to the same burial.

Plate IX shows four Dragoon type bowls, each found with a different cremation. It will be noticed that one, *a*, has a notch in its rim, broken purposely, probably, for the support of a stirring stick. This bowl was the cover to a smaller containing bowl 4-25/32 in. in diameter.

Plate XIII shows two views of a Hohokam dipper with interior decoration.

On pl. XIV are assembled a few of the smallest vessels found, which were probably made by children, or, espe-

cially in the case of *d*, for a child's use. Unslipped ware is represented by specimens *a*, *c*, and *f*; *b* is also unslipped but has a slight decorative feature by way of incised lines; *c* is coiled and unslipped; *d*, a figurine ladle, is smoothed and slipped in a brownish gray tone; *g* has a red-on-buff design and has been drilled for suspension.

Figurines. All of the figurines found and illustrated are female, and all except one are made of unslipped clay baked well enough to have endured these many years. The exception (pl. XV, *d*) is of schist. As a rule the chin is very prominent, the nose large and protruding, the eyes, ears and mouth not being indicated. Occasionally nostrils are indicated by punctate dots, and in two cases dimples in the chin are similarly shown. The breasts are generally pointed, and in one example (pl. XV, *b*) slightly



FIG. 1.—Types of animal figurines.

pitted. Arms are indicated by stumps, and legs are crude. A figurine fragment consisting of the legs with feet attached was recovered, but there is no way of estimating to what sort of a body these belonged. Heads used on dippers or scoops are of the same modeling as those on the full figurines. None of the figurines show any hair ornaments or clothing. There seems to have been no attempt at portraiture in the modeling.

Animal figurines are not common on this site, though fragments are found in the general excavation. These are in various forms, the bear and the dog being easily identified. Examples of these are shown in fig. 1.

Whorls, Counters, Discs. Clay whorls and discs (pl. XVI) are generally made from potsherds, both of plain and red-on-buff wares. An exception to this general custom is one illustrated (*a*) which was made specifically for its intended purpose, and shows the original coiling.

Bone. Of bone artifacts, the most abundant type is the awl or punch (pl. XVII, *b*) of which sixteen have been recovered since the last report. The next most numerous are the tubes or hafts (pl. XVII, *a*), eight being found in addition to the greater portion of a carved tube (pl. XXIII, *e*). The awls are of the usual variety as to shape, and those which are unbroken vary in length from $3\frac{7}{8}$ in. to 10 in.

Other items of bone include two square pieces, highly polished and finished, whose purpose is problematical, although they might well be designated as gaming pieces; another highly polished object similar to these two, but of much greater length; and two tortoise shells which may have been employed as light scrapers or scoops.

Shell Ornaments. The most unusual ornament, shown only in silhouette as the tail-piece to this chapter, is carved in the form of some bird, possibly the road-runner, and was found on a floor level in Site II. Also in this site were found the bracelet shown *in situ* within a red-on-buff bowl on pl. X, *a*. In this same burial were a necklace of tiny beads, a small pierced pendant, six large suspension ornaments, and a small iridescent pendant, all of shell.

In the general digging on Site I, were found two needle-shaped pendants made from reworked fragments of small bracelets. A bracelet encircling the ulna of a child, and a suspension ornament were found in another burial.

Stone Ornaments. Most of the ornaments made of stone are rectangular in shape with rounded corners, and the perforation for suspension is drilled at one end. One

variation is oblong in form, with a square section and with a notch at one end for suspension; another has a hole drilled at each end. Miscellaneous stone objects include a finger ring, a necklace of small slate beads (22 to the inch), and a few turquoise beads.

Stone Tablets or Palettes. A number of palette-shaped stones, worked smooth on all surfaces, were found in the general excavations. These are illustrated on pl. XVIII, and are possibly the prototypes of the finer palettes which were later developed. Of the latter, several small fragments of corners were found in the general refuse. These show various methods of decoration, such as running patterns, notched edges and medial grooves, but are without either sculptured border or edge.

Of the two whole palettes illustrated on pl. XIX, *a* is a crudely worked piece with rounded edges, asymmetrical in outline, lacking border design, but with an incised line enclosing the working surface. A much more finely worked example (*b*) is well smoothed on all surfaces, and has a running pattern around the edge. This latter was found with a child's burial, and was accompanied by shell ornaments, slate beads, and a typical Dragoon bowl.

Stone Vessels. Several whole examples, as well as many fragments, of carved stone vessels, probably used for grinding pigment, were found (pl. XX). All but one of these are cylindrical with straight sides, and hollowed out well past the center. The one exception is somewhat globular, but the incised decoration is similar to that appearing on the prevailing type. Each one of these vessels and fragments appears to have been subjected to considerable heat.

Stone axes. Six more axes have been added to those previously described. Four of these are of the three-quarter groove, mallet-head type with a longitudinal

groove running the length of the implement, all the grooves being deeply cut; one has the three-quarter, but lacks the longitudinal, groove; and the sixth has a full groove, a rounded butt, and a rather short but wide blade. This latter axe is undoubtedly intrusive and, as it was found practically at the surface, we may assume that it adds nothing to the solution of our immediate culture problem.

The axe shown on pl. XXI, *b* is of the usual three-quarter groove type, but lacks the fine finish usually present. This was found in a rock shelter on the adjacent mountainside together with the elongated vessel illustrated on pl. XII, *c*. The longitudinal groove which is so typical to axes of this culture is illustrated on pl. XXI, *a*.

Chipped stone. All except one of the chipped implements found would probably come under the classification of arrow points. These specimens vary in length from 9/16 in. to 2-1/16 in., and are made from the usual flints, cherts, and obsidian. Their shapes are not unusual with the exception of one (pl. XXIII, *a*). The drill, *b* on the same plate, was the only other noteworthy chipped stone object recovered.

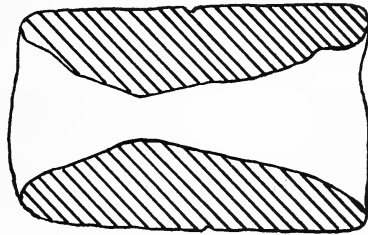


FIG. 2.—Tubular stone pipe showing drilling.

Stone pipe. The only stone pipe encountered on this site (pl. XXIII, *d*) is tubular and made of close grained sandstone. The drilling tapers from both ends, one opening being larger than the other (fig. 2). The outer sur-

face is slightly incised. This was found with an unworked obsidian pebble 1 in. in diameter, at the pelvic region of a burial, thus making it appear that these articles might have originally been in a pouch.

Metates and Manos. The metates show quite a wide variety of shapes. Some are open on both ends, others only on one. Still others have both ends closed, being more like mortars except that the working surface is shallow and elongated.

The manos, too, include almost every form and size, and were made from any available stone. In several instances manos, as well as metates, are found with a mass of red pigment still adhering to their surfaces. Of the three eccentric forms of manos illustrated in the upper row on pl. XXII, *a* is a circular stone, the space between the two rubbing surfaces having been pecked to make a spool-shaped implement; *b* is a rounded stone which has been pecked down so that the gripping end has a smaller diameter than the rubbing surface; the working surface of *c* is worn so that it was used with a rocking motion.

Mortars and Pestles. Large portable mortars have not been found, probably because of the fact that around and within the sites are many bedrock formations whose exposed surfaces have been liberally used for mortars. No additional large, and only a few small pestles have been located in the excavations. One such is pear-shaped and is made of a porous lava rock; another, $2\frac{7}{8}$ in. in length, and shaped like a typical apothecary's pestle, is of marble.

Pot Covers. There are several flat circular stones (pl. XXII, *d, e, f*), averaging $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter and 1 in. thick, so very carefully worked as to indicate that they must have been for some more refined use than as mere hand-stones.

Balls. A great number of stone balls and hammer stones are found scattered throughout the excavations. Those which are almost perfectly rounded were probably used in some game; those generally globular but with flat, unworked areas, show definite use as hammer stones. No additional pitted hammer stones have been found.



DISCUSSION

The culture complexities in the area under consideration are such as to make difficult the arrival at any exact conclusion. Several premises are possible, yet the numerical weight of evidence is perhaps misleading and inconclusive.

Let us suppose that, originally, this site was occupied by (a) a true Hohokam people, and that it remained so during its entire occupation; or (b) by a true Hohokam people who were later joined by a people from country to the east, designated as Mogollon, or by a people from the south, of unknown origin or name; or (c) by a Mogollon people, or another group with a somewhat similar ceramic culture, later joined by the Hohokam, who left much of their stamp on the original settlers.

The preponderance of evidence points to a Hohokam base—for we have constant recurrences of such Hohokam features as the cremation burial, shell ornaments, figurines, the three-quarter grooved axe, stone palettes, etc. On the

other hand, we also find inhumation burials, not a feature of the Hohokam, about equal in point of numbers to the cremations.

The puzzling questions arise, at least to the writer, in a study of the ceramic artifacts. The olla with the so-called Gila shoulder, the flare-rim bowl, and certain dippers or scoops are the only typical Hohokam pottery found thus far. There are no vessels of the open bowl type that have definite characteristics of the customary Hohokam, either in painted design or in material.

To distinguish the type of bowl here found from Hohokam, the writer, in previous reports, gave the designation *Dragoon*. It would seem that this Dragoon pottery was made on the site rather than traded or brought in by another people of a different culture type, even if such people were the creators of this particular phase of the culture. It is strange that any people should so limit their vessel shapes as to omit the open bowl—the commonest type among all people of pre-history.

One answer to this, though lending but little strength to the argument, is a suggestion that a preference developed to make certain vessel types out of certain clays and with a characteristic treatment in design of ornamentation, and other shapes, such as open bowls, out of other clays and with a different decorative treatment. A fairly frequent occurrence in cremation burials is the association of a Hohokam olla with a Dragoon bowl, a combination that could give support to the thought that Dragoon may be Hohokam expressed in a varying form.

If, however, it is not conceded that Dragoon and Hohokam are two expressions of one culture, then it is evident that the original occupants were either Hohokam who were later joined by a people from elsewhere, or that they constituted a group later joined by the Hohokam. It

would seem that the latter supposition should be eliminated because of the fact that, while Dragoon vessels outnumber Hohokam, the other artifacts found on the site trend decidedly towards the latter. Granting, then, that the Hohokam came first and were joined by a people from elsewhere, from whence came these emigrants? A firmly rooted belief is held by many who have spent much time and research in the Southwest, that these people were Mogollon and that their influence spread to this and many other settlements having Hohokam bases.

Despite there being a strong similarity in coloring and design between Dragoon and Mogollon, still there exist distinguishing differences that are difficult to explain.

One familiar with pottery from the type-sites of the Mogollon culture would probably never be at a loss quite positively to identify a vessel or sherd as Mogollon; but while Dragoon wares somewhat resemble Mogollon, they do have a different appearance in color, in material, and in form.

The writer makes no pretense at attempting much of an argument against the conclusions of those who hold that Dragoon and Mogollon are one and the same, Dragoon merely representing a phase of the latter, but, nevertheless, he prefers to designate such painted pottery as is not characteristically Hohokam as *Red-on-buff* or as *Dragoon*. If, however, Mogollon could be loosely defined as "any red-on-buff pottery found in southeastern Arizona or southwestern New Mexico which is not typically Hohokam," then the designation *Mogollon* would unquestionably embrace pottery from Texas Canyon, Gleeson, parts of the San Pedro valley, and numerous other sites.

If a second people did come into the picture at Texas Canyon, there is still the possibility that they came up from the south through the Sulphur Springs valley and, at Glee-

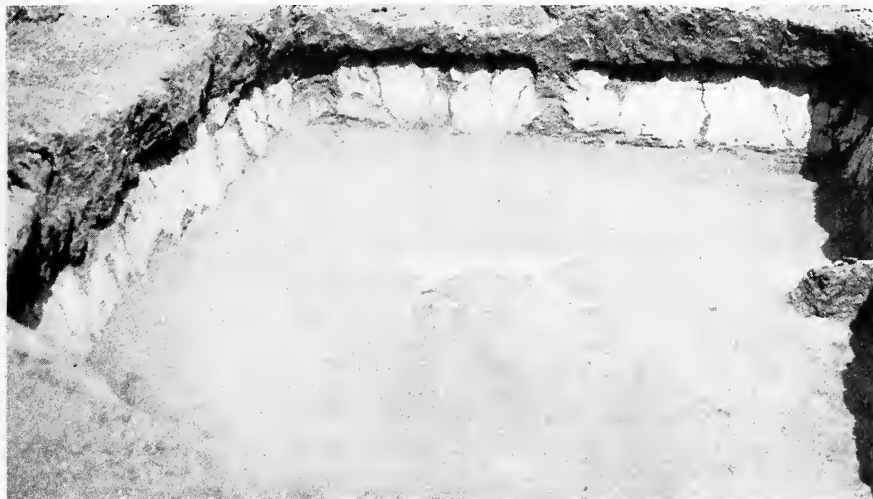
son, either continued up the valley, bearing west through Dragoon Pass, or they crossed over the pass south of the Dragoon mountains and thence over to the valley of the San Pedro river to a point where some went west, some north, and others up into Texas Canyon.

This conjecture is prompted by the finding at a site near Gleeson, in excavations undertaken by the writer, of conditions—with variations, of course—remarkably paralleling those existing at Dragoon: pit-house structures; red-on-buff pottery similar in decoration to Dragoon; three-quarter grooved axes; slate palettes; shell and turquoise ornaments; and an occasional large fragment of Hohokam ware of the Colonial period. Further work on the Gleeson site may possibly contribute some interesting connections between Hohokam and other red-on-buff people. It should be emphasized, however, in spite of a great amount of research in areas south of the Mexican border, that to date no sites have been located which resemble those found in and around Texas Canyon.



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The titles consulted in connection with this monograph are the several publications of Gila Pueblo, Globe, Arizona—especially Medallion Papers, No. XXV, December 1937.



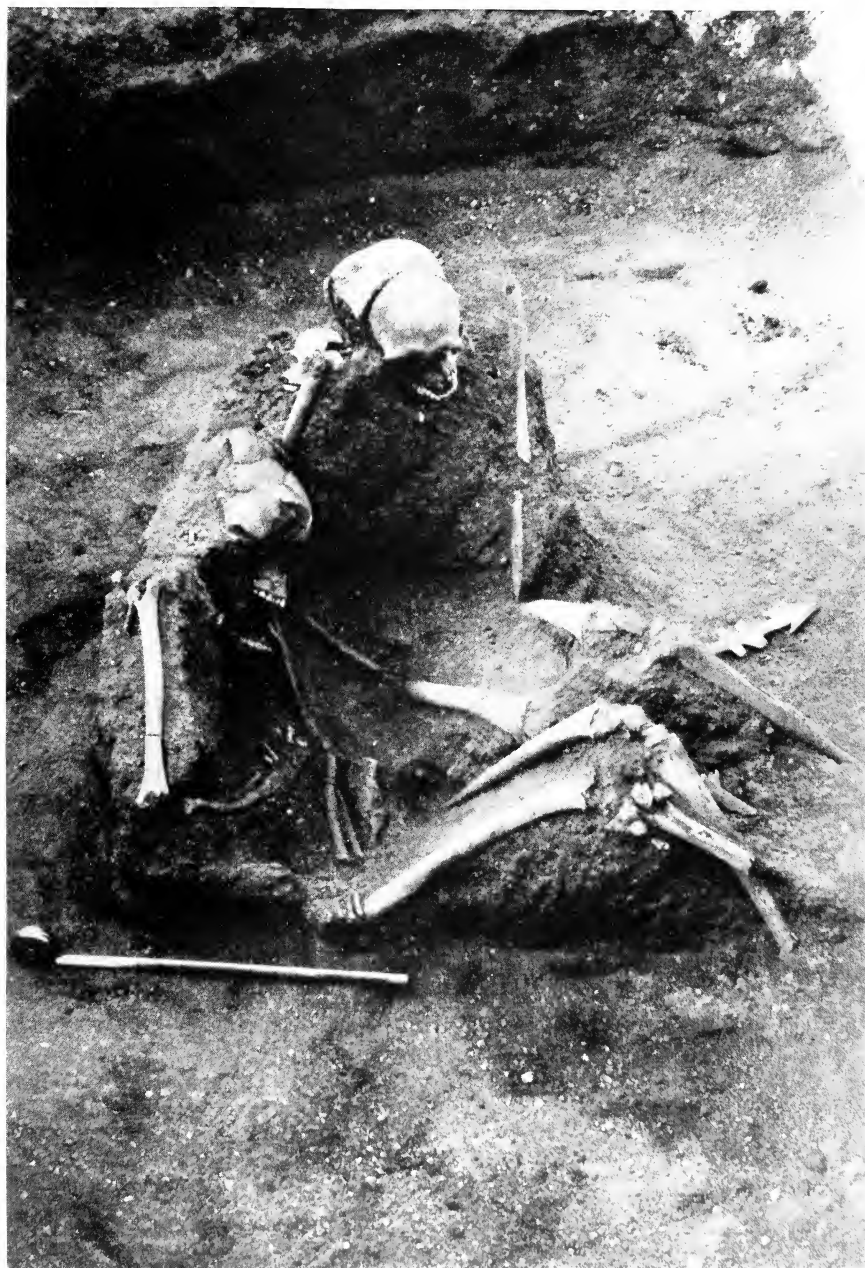
a



b

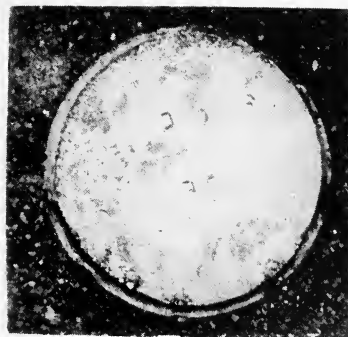
PIT HOUSE WALLS.





DOUBLE BURIAL.

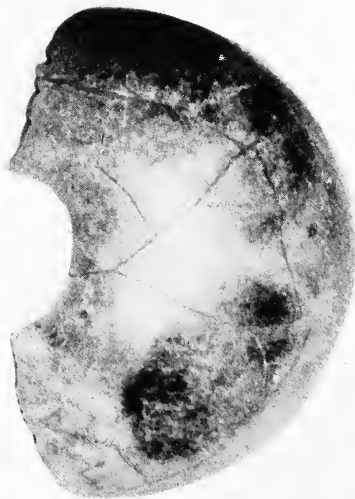




a



b



c

POTTERY VESSELS.

- a. RIM OF BROKEN OLLA USED IN FIRE BOX, *in situ*.
 b. SAME, EXCAVATED AND RESTORED—DIAMETER $7\frac{3}{4}$ IN.
 c. ONE HALF SEED JAR—DIAMETER 22 IN.





a



b

HOHOKAM POTTERY VESSELS.

a. DIAMETER $8\frac{1}{2}$ IN.

b. DIAMETER 13 IN.





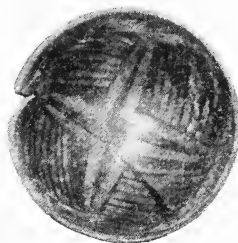
CREMATION VESSELS.

- a.* CREMATION OF A CHILD—DIAMETER OF VESSEL $4\frac{1}{2}$ IN.
b. CREMATION OF AN ADULT—DIAMETER OF CONTAINING
VESSEL 6 IN.; OF COVERING DISH $4\frac{1}{2}$ IN.





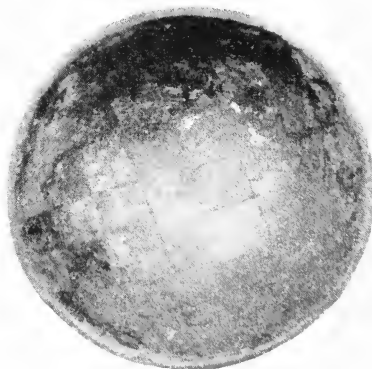
a



b



c



d

POTTERY VESSELS.

- a.* DIAMETER $5\frac{1}{8}$ IN.
- b.* DIAMETER $6\frac{9}{16}$ IN.
- c.* DIAMETER $7\frac{7}{16}$ IN.
- d.* DIAMETER $6\frac{13}{16}$ IN.





a



b



c

BURIALS.

a. LARGER VESSEL, SHOWN IN c, AFTER REMOVAL OF PORTION OF EARTH.

b. CREMATION BURIAL. DIAMETER OF OLLA $4\frac{1}{8}$ IN.

c. BURIAL ACCOMPANIMENTS *in situ*.





POTTERY VESSELS.

a. SCOOP WITH ZOOMORPHIC DESIGN—LENGTH 4 IN.

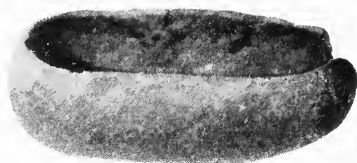
b. DIPPER—LENGTH $8\frac{1}{2}$ IN.

c. DIAMETER $3\frac{1}{2}$ IN.

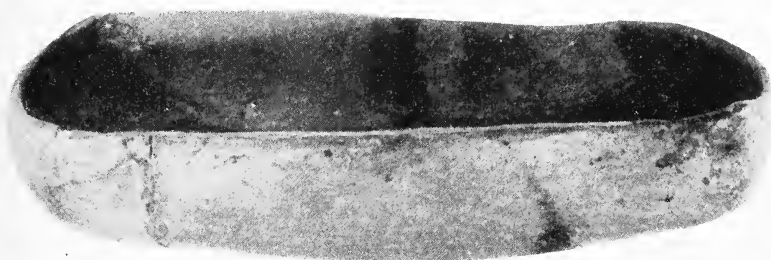
d. DIAMETER 10 IN.

e. DIAMETER $5\frac{1}{2}$ IN.





a



b



c

ELONGATED POTTERY VESSELS.

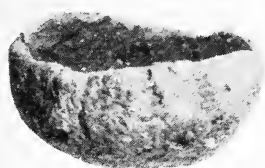
- a.* CREMATION ACCOMPANIMENT—LENGTH $5\frac{7}{16}$ IN.
b. INHUMATION ACCOMPANIMENT—LENGTH $8\frac{1}{2}$ IN.
c. FROM NEARBY ROCKSHELTER—LENGTH $7\frac{1}{4}$ IN.





HOHOKAM POTTERY DIPPER.
LENGTH 7 IN.

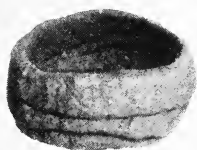




a



b



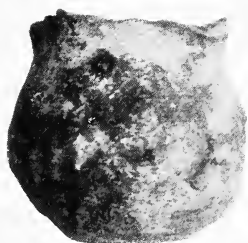
c



d



e



f



g

CHILDREN'S POTTERY VESSELS.
LENGTH OF *d*, 3 $\frac{9}{16}$ IN.





a



b



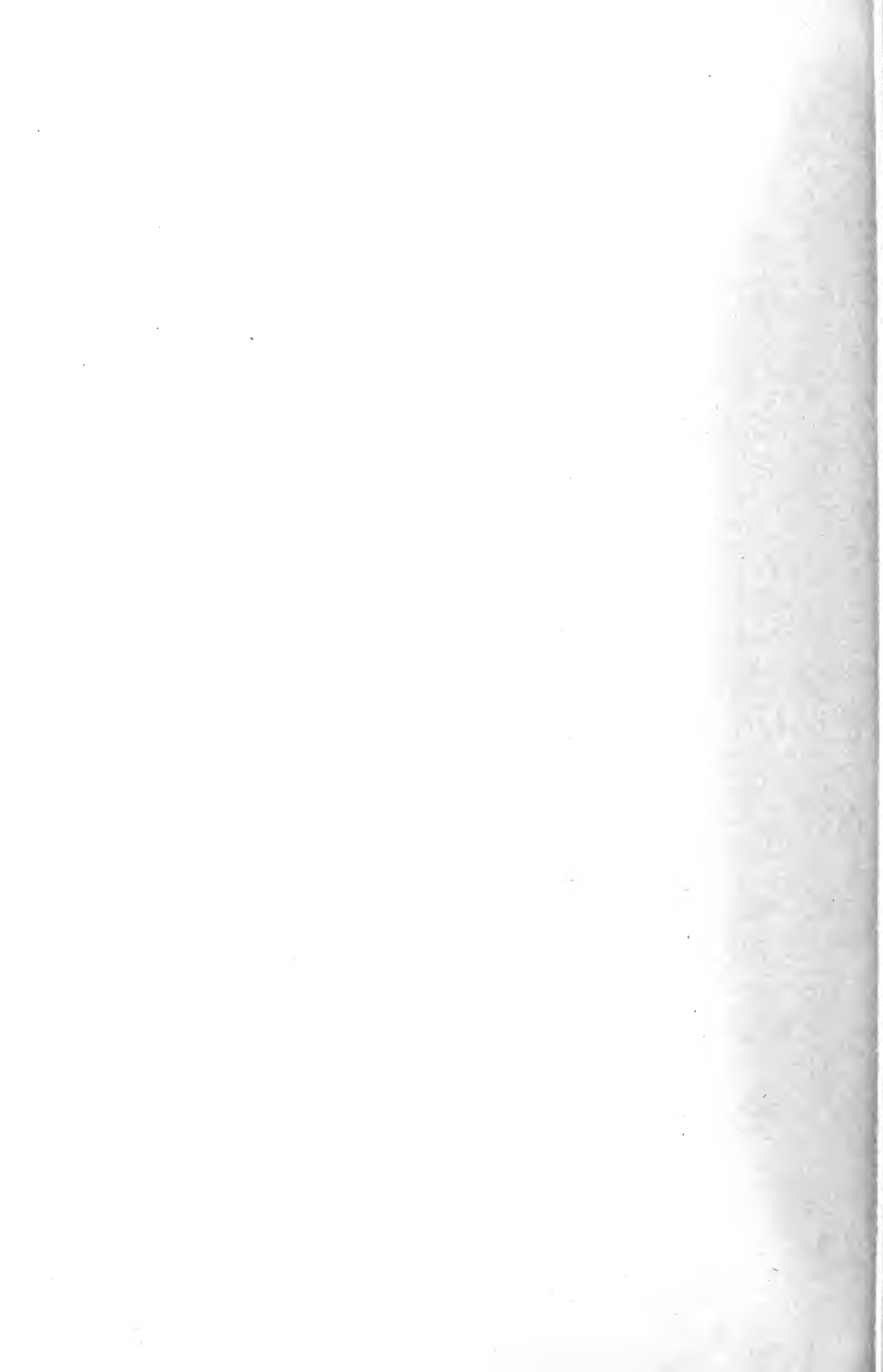
c

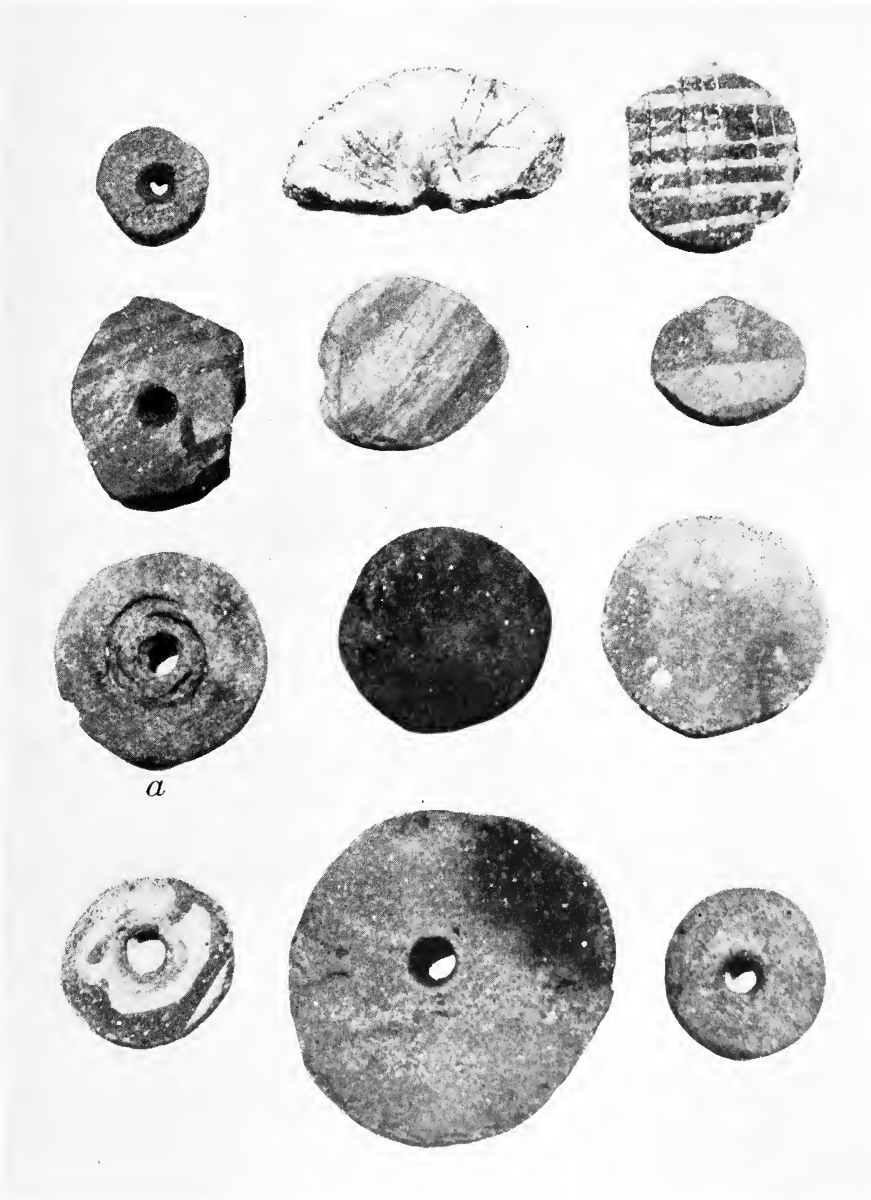


d

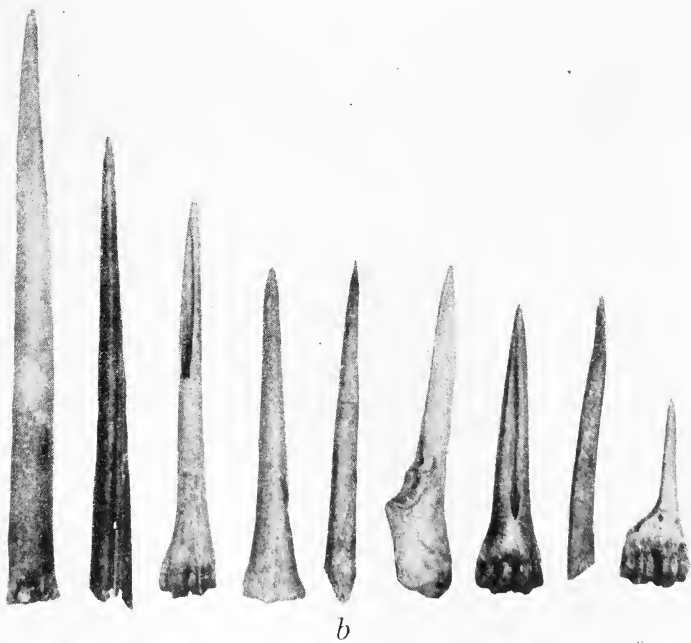
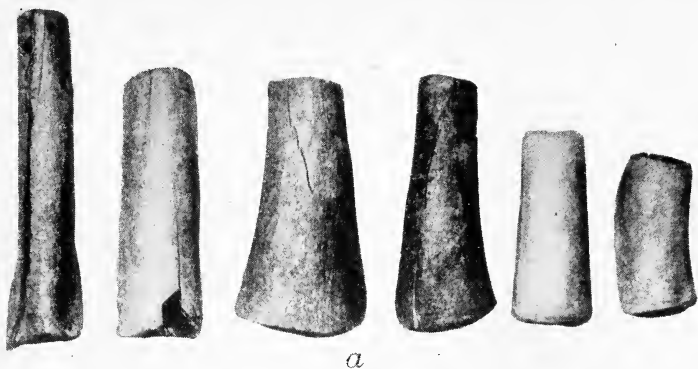
FIGURINES.

- a.* CLAY—LENGTH 2 IN.
b. CLAY—LENGTH 3 IN.
c. CLAY—LENGTH $4\frac{1}{8}$ IN.
d. STONE—LENGTH $4\frac{1}{8}$ IN.





POTTERY WHORLS AND COUNTERS.
DIAMETER OF LARGEST $2\frac{5}{8}$ IN.



OBJECTS OF BONE.

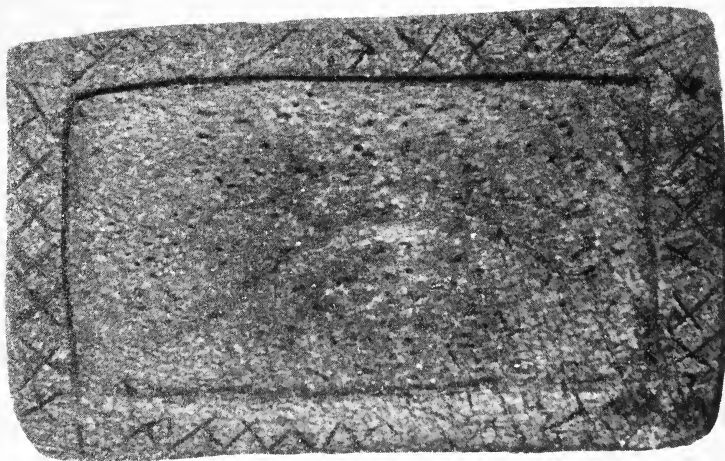


CRUDE STONE PALETTES.
LENGTH OF UPPER SPECIMEN, $4\frac{1}{16}$ IN.





a

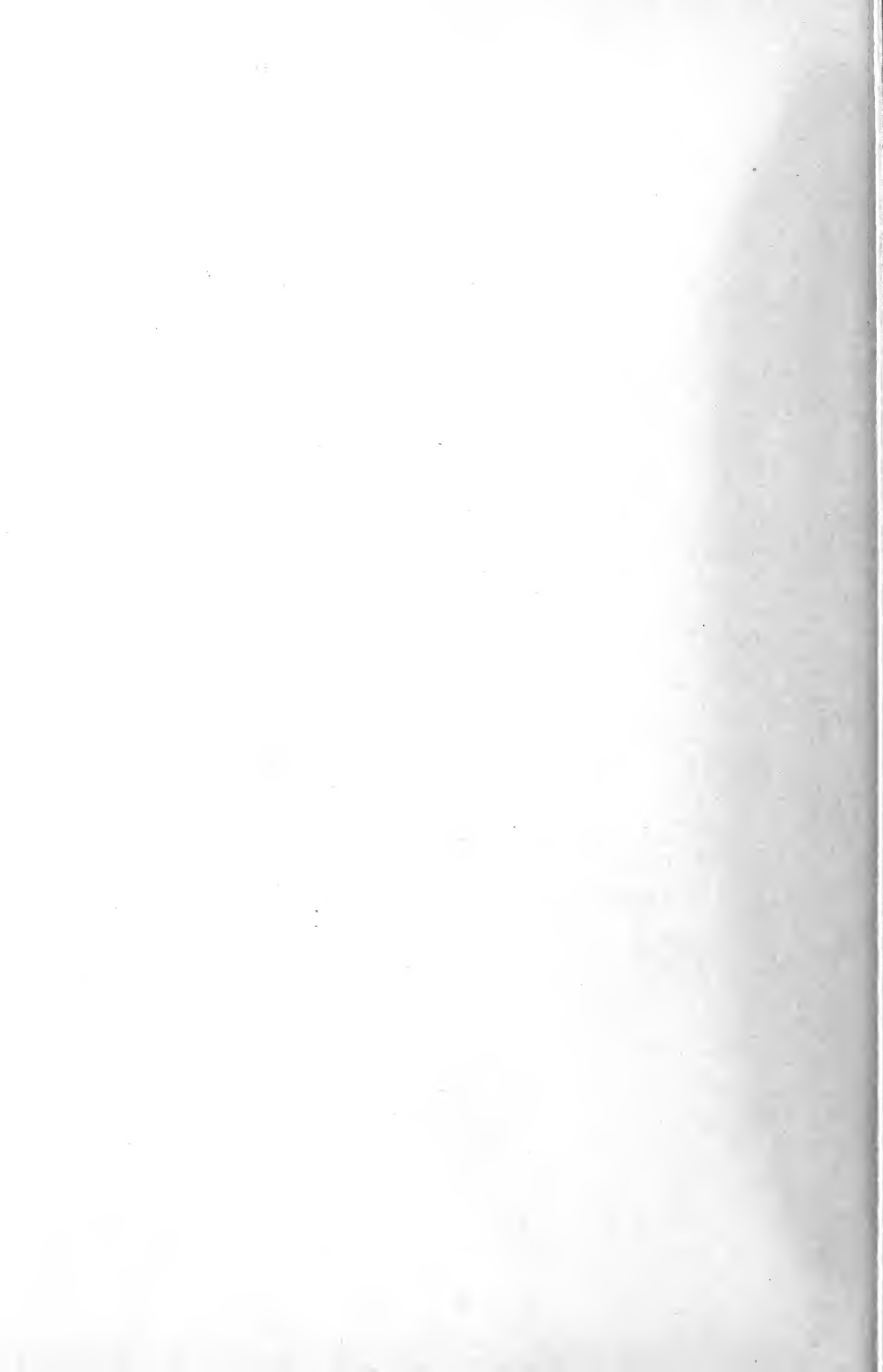


b

STONE PALETTES.

a. LENGTH $4\frac{5}{8}$ IN.

b. LENGTH $4\frac{7}{8}$ IN.



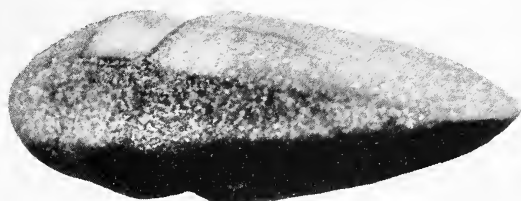


CARVED STONE VESSELS.

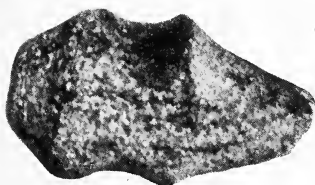
a. DIAMETER $2\frac{1}{2}$ IN.

b. DIAMETER $3\frac{1}{2}$ IN.

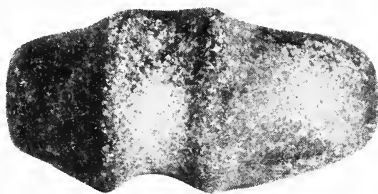




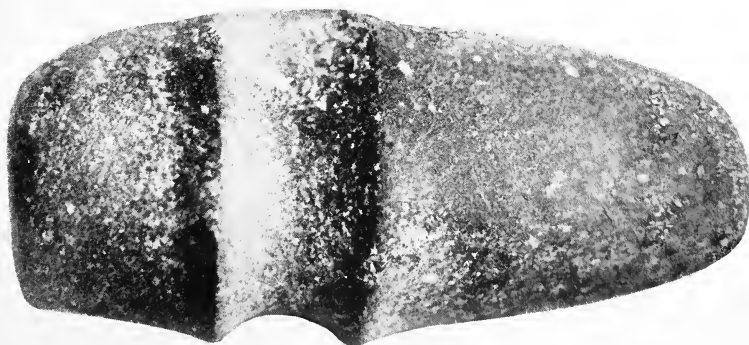
a



b



c



d

THREE-QUARTER GROOVED AXES.

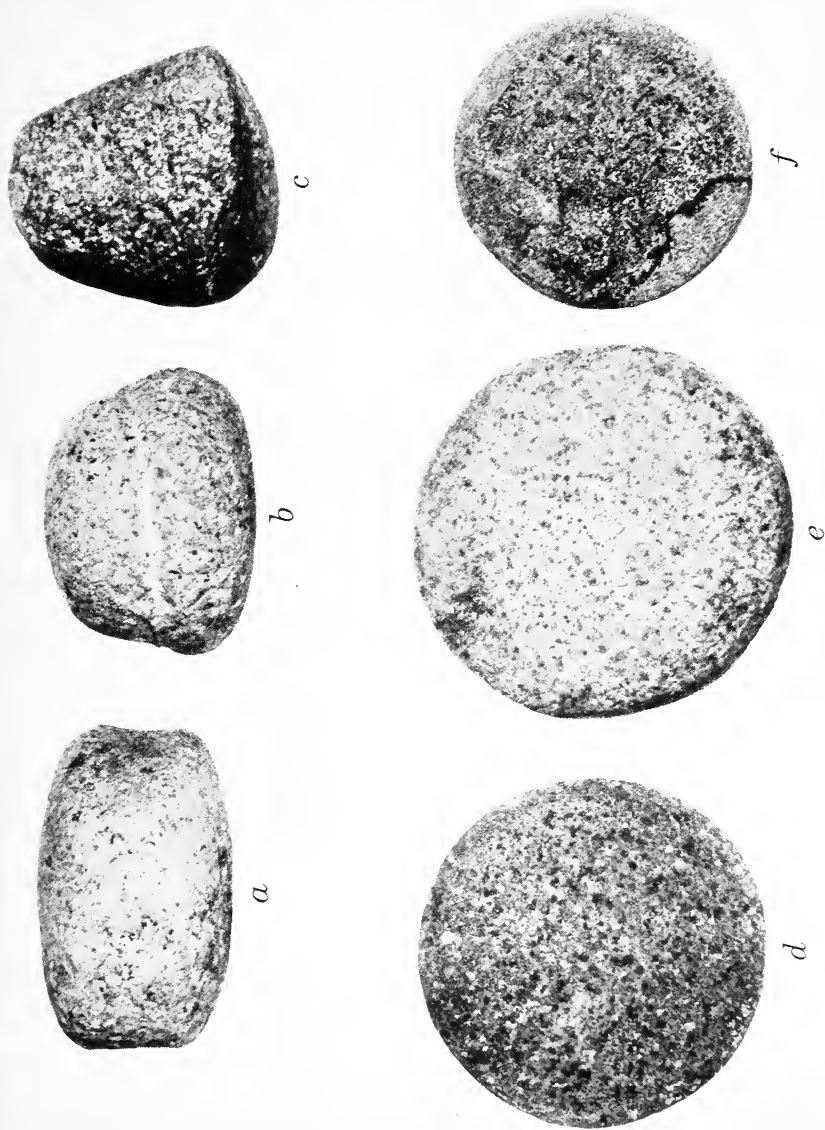
a. SHOWS LONGITUDINAL GROOVE.

b. LENGTH $4\frac{3}{4}$ IN.

c. LENGTH 4 IN.

d. LENGTH $5\frac{5}{16}$ IN.





OBJECTS OF STONE.

a, b, c. TYPES OF MANOS. DIAMETER OF *a*, $3\frac{3}{8}$ IN.

d, e, f. TYPES OF POT COVERS. DIAMETER OF *d*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ IN.





a



b



c



d



e

MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS.

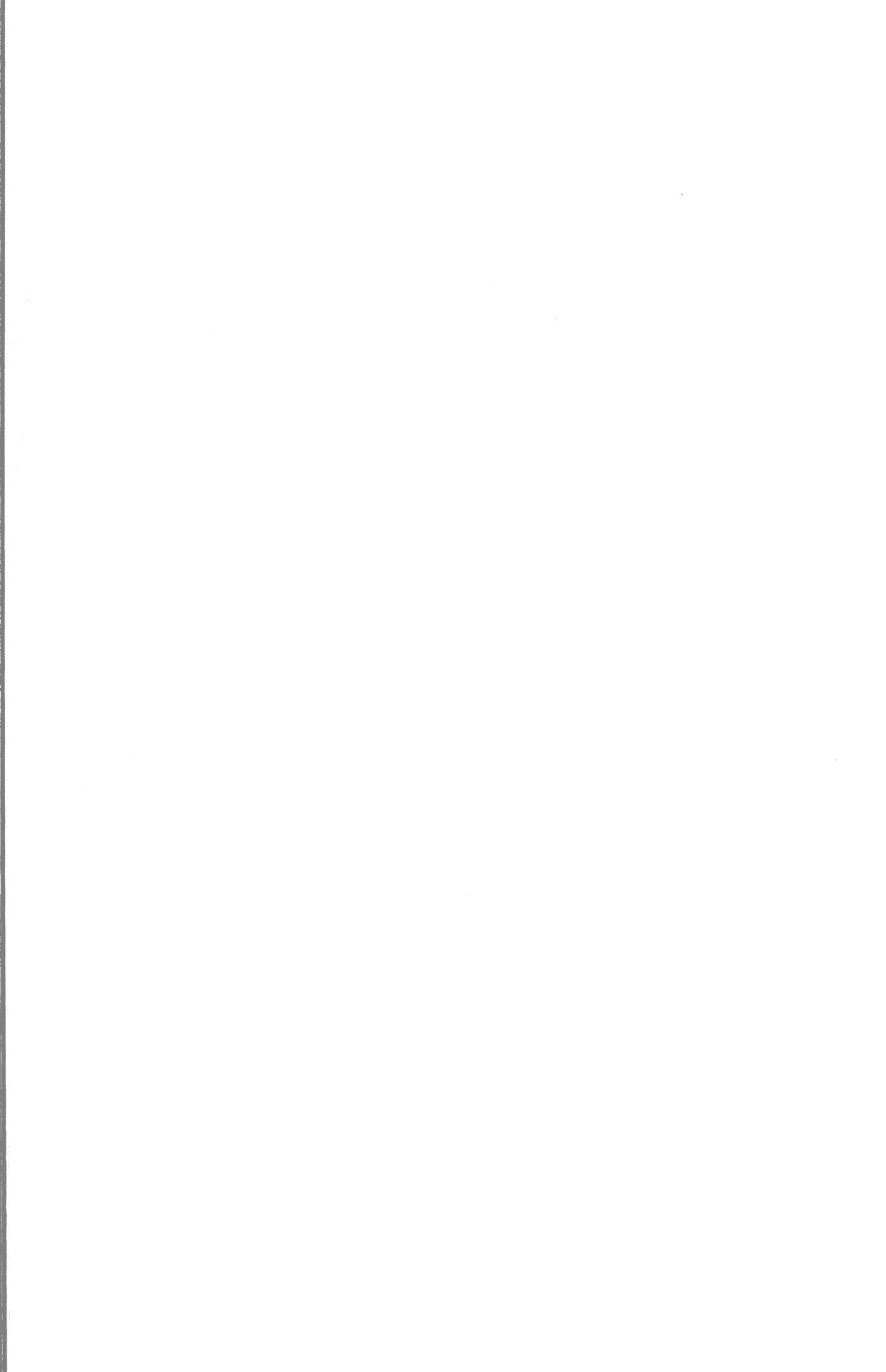
- a.* STONE POINT—LENGTH $1\frac{13}{16}$ IN.
- b.* STONE DRILL—LENGTH $3\frac{13}{16}$ IN.
- c.* BAKED CLAY BEADS—LENGTH OF INDIVIDUAL BEAD, $\frac{1}{2}$ IN.
- d.* TUBULAR STONE PIPE—LENGTH $1\frac{3}{4}$ IN.
- e.* CARVED BONE TUBE—LENGTH $2\frac{1}{4}$ IN.





DESIGNS ON DECORATED POTTERY.





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